ingrediction.

menced beating him. Our informant states that he left immediately for the officers, and at that the the contractor was being beaten and was htterally stripped of his clothes and in a state of

A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of officer Beck for their arrest, who, with sheriff Page and under-sheriff Connover, proceeded to the

scene of the riot.
P. S.—Since the above was in type we learn that the particulars, in fact, are these, and not as our informant stated. A number of the laborers metat the tavern to receive their pay, the contrac-tor had about \$600, and offered to pay all the men proportionately. There were two months' arear-ages of wages due the men, besides the present ages of wages due the men, besides the present one. The landlords and grocery keepers told the men if they took this offer, they must have all their pay to date. A scuffle took place, the contrac-tor snached up the bills laying on the table, when he was attacked and beaten, and lost some of the money. Four of the men have been arrested and lodged in jail for the assault and battery upon the

A Serious Accident.- A frightful accident oc-A Serious Accident.—A frightful accident oc-curred, about nine o'clock this morning, at the car-riage manufactory of Watkins Williams, on Main street. Mr. William Williams, brother of Wat-kins, was engaged in letting down the body of a carriage, in the paint shop, in the third story of the building. A heavy barrel of varnish stood on the trap door or fall, which Mr. Williams was about to remove. While standing on the trap, having hold of the barrel, one of his men drew the trap, and Mr. Williams and the barrel were precipitated to-gether down to the lower floor, falling upon the gearing of a carriage, inflicting a terrible gash in the forehead, immediately over the eyes, and dis-locating his hip joint. He was taken up lifeless, and Drs. Hamilton and White called in immediascertained that he had sustained severe fractures of the skull. Mr. Williams having revived soon after the fall, he was able to speak, and it is hoped he may not be fatally injured. His escape from immediate death is certainly miraculous.

[Buffolo Republic, 21st.

Bad Accident on the Fall River Railroad .-The train which left Boston on Monday evening for Fall River was stopped in Stoughton by the train, following a few minutes afterward, run into it, the engine drawing half through the rear passenger car, and forcing the baggage car and sec-ond-class car of the Fall River train into each other. The few passengers in the hindmost car were pushed forward in a heap; the stove was upset, and set fire to the car; a hole was cut with axe, and, after the fire was put out, Rev. Potter, of South Carolina, was found under the hoiler, dangerously scalded and bruised. He was taken to the house of a gentleman in Bridgewater, his family being in Roxbury. Several other per-sons were scalded or bruised, among them Mr. Balcock, Miss Briggs, a gentlemen from Lynn, a brakeman, whose arm was crushed, and a master mariner. The conductor of the Fall River train, Mr. Claffin, upon the stopping of his train, run back and waved his light as a signal to the Bridgewater train, but the firemen who was running that train did not see or did not understand the signal, and kept on. The night was foggy. The passengers not injured were taken on to New York.

Unfortunate Drowning.-We noticed, a few days ago, the mysterious disappearance from Louis-ville of Mr. Maguire, The following, from the Courier reveals his sad fate: We noticed in the Courier, some days ago, the fact of a man falling overboard from the steamer Southerner at Aurora Indiana, and the body not having been recovered that his name and residence were not ascertained. It now happens that this person was Mr. Maguire, of the old mercantile firm in Portland, Maguire & Villier, who left this city two weeks ago for the east, intending to embark at New York for Europe on one of the Havre steam packets. The circumstances attending his death are these: While the mailboat Southerner was putting out a line at Aurora, the Pike came along, and Mr. Maguire, who was standing on the lower deck, fell between the boats. One of the deckofficers, Jos. Montreal, immediately threw a rope to the unfortunate man. that his name and residence were not ascertained immediately threw a rope to the unfortunate man but he did not succeed in taking hold of it, and was drowned. Jos. Montreal was acquainted with Mr. Maguire, and knows that he was the individual thus lost. His carpet-bag, trunk, and cloak were reclaimed yesterday.

The Fastest Pacer in the World not Dead. within the last two weeks, respecting the cele brated pacing horse Hero, we give the following mal was recently matched against the fast trotter, Prince, for a ten mile contest, without stopping at either heat. As will be recollected, the pacer gave out on the eighth mile, and the wager of \$10,000 was won by Prince. The second match between the ninth mile Hero again failed, but exhibited most superior blood and nerve, and probably could have won the race, had he been urged to his ut-most by Mr. Spicer, who at once declined pushing him, and gave up the contest. It has since been reported that Hero died from the effects of these two great heats. This, however, is not the case an experienced reinsman offered to bet from \$2,000 to \$5,000, that Hero could go his mile in 2:46 in less than two weeks.—N. Y. Express.

A Distressing Suicide took place in New Orleans, a few days ago. A young lawyer of high standing and attainment, both in professional and political circles, of the name of Perry S. Warfield, was sick last summer, and, by advice of his phy sicians, took great quantities of opium. These doses so affected his nerves and mind, that he has for some time been laboring under partial insanity few days ago he was brought over from the lake, and appeared to be perfectly sane in mind and body, enjoying himself with his family, when suddenly he was seen to snatch his wife's scissors. and stab himself in the breast. His wife seize his arm, and others interfering, he turned the mat ter off lightly as a joke. But the doctor said it was no joke, and demanded that he should be sent to the hospital, where he was taken. On arriving still appeared to be perfectly sane, and spread his butter on his bread. As soon as it was granted him, he drew the blade, with Herculean strength 'across his throat, and in a few moments

A Short Voyage around the Globe .-- The iron screw steamer Argo, recently arrived at South-ampton, England, has been around the globe in 125 days. She was 64 days on her passage from 125 days. She was 64 days on her passage from Southampton to Melbourne, via the Cape of Good Hope, and occupied the same length of time in Hope, and occupied the same length of time in returning via Cape Horn. She is completely ship rigged, and has an auxiliary steam power of 300 horse, to be used in adverse winds and calms. She has used 2,105 tons of coal, about 17 tons per day, and has averaged 230 miles per day, or about 94 miles per hour during the entire voyage. In fair winds, under canvas, the Argo made 13 and 14 knots per hour for successive days; and 11 and 12 knots close hauled, with the screw feathered. Our Yankee clippers must look to their honors. hn Bull has got to building such vessels as the

Two Children Burnt-A most distressing Louis last week, by which two children were burnt to death. Mrs. Hicks, who occupied a room in the hotel, left it that evening to be absent only a few-minutes. She left in the foom her two little a few-minutes. She left in the room her two little girls, one aged three years and the other thirteen months, the latter lying on the bed. While she was gone the oldest girl commenced to play with the fire, when her dress accidentally caught, and she ran to the bed where her little sister lay, and in a few minutes the bed was in flames. youngest child was burnt to death, and the oldest was found in the last agonies of death, and lived only a short time. The father left a short time since for California.

Butter.—This is the way in which the price of butter is kept up. The New York Evening Post

On one occasion lately, when our reporter was at the Washington market, getting the retail price of butter for publication, one of these speculator told him that they wished to have it quoted at a less price than it was really sold, or the farmers would compel the dealers to pay more for it.

This is the way in which farmers are deceived,

while the consumer in the city is compelled, a combination exists among the dealers, and they tell the dairy people that the article sells for only eighteen or twenty-one cents, while the consumer cannot purchase it for less than twenty-eight or thirty-one cents per pound.

The Alabama Legislature organized, at Montgomery, on the 14th instant. William B. Martin was elected president of the senate, and William course. It is asserted that a number of members have signed a paper repudiating the caucus system. The governor's message is said to occupy tony printed pages. It is asserted that a number of members

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER.

EDITED BY WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH. CITY OF WASHINGTON.

NOVEMBER 27, 1853.

MR. GEORGE E. FRENCH, Bookseller, King street, Alexandria, is our authorized agent to re-ceive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every

MR. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

We call attention to the communication relation to M. Jullien's concert in another column. It is from the pen of a finished scholar and a fine writer.

The Hon. David R. Atchinson, of Missouri, the President pro tem. of the Senate, s at Brown's Hotel, and the Hon. M. P. Alen, of Rhode Island, at the National Hotel.

#### THE PERPLEXITIES OF THE TIMID AND THE TIME SERVING.

To cautious, timid, time serving politicians these are perilous times. They know not where to tread. The political ground is iced over, and to avoid slipping, the schemer who has no chart of principles must be very careful But those who are boldest on the ice, always fare best. He who gets the most falls is the man, who, afraid to strike out boldly for himself catches hold of the cloaks and coat tails of those who glide by him.

In what consists the peril of these times? Herein it lies. In regard to several important questions there has recently been much agitaion. The Pacific railroad—the acquisition of foreign territory—the formation of territorial governments, and the admission into the Union of new States. In reference to some of these questions, especially the first, there has yet been no very distinct, authentic, and embodied manifestation of public opinion. We do not entertain a shadow of doubt that public opinion is as much in favor of this road as it can be. But it desires that it shall be undertaken and constructed by private enterprise, only aided by the government so far as it can properly and constitutionally render aid. As a purely government scheme, we believe

that it already stands condemned by the great bulk of the nation. So gigantic and colossal an institution, deriving vitality and support from the government, with all its mighty powers, would be the most dangerous and mischievous measure that can well be conceived. It would erect a government which, in the course of time, would be as strong almost as the government. In its creation would be involved a violation of the Constitution, and a disregard of the well established doctrines of the democratic party. Its vast powers-its immense patronage-its necessarily protracted duration-its consolidated organization, would make it almost a rival to the government that breathed into it the breath of life. It would be almost as bad as a union of church and tate. About these things the people, we believe, by a very large majority, think with us: | Wallachia under the protection of Russia. This but still, as there has not been a distinct and authentic expression of popular opinion on the Russian ever assumed as the protection of Russian ever as the russian authentic expression of popular opinion on the Russian czar assumed as the protector of the great blunder in the course it has pursued topoliticians, who do not dare to move without the certain knowledge that their movements

It is to be lamented when private enterprise construct this road with such help as the government can properly render it, that the obstinate effort to take it out of the hands of private individuals and make it a pure government measure, should be persisted in.

Nor is it only in reference to the questions e have referred to that there is faltering, hesiancy and non-committalism, among timid ime-serving politicians and presses. The unfortunate questions that have sprung up in relation to New York politics, have struck these gentlemen all aback. They want to be on the strong side, and they do not yet know which out of New York) is the strong side. They very much inclined to the opinion, before the election there, that the softs or freesoilers were the strong party in that State, but the result has revealed to them the fact that, in the empire State, the national democrats outnumber

heir adversaries. All now that they want to ascertain, before hey become zealous and noisy partizans is, which is the strongest party beyond the limits of the Empire State. They have no satisfactory data to go upon vet. True, most, if not all of the prominent public men who have thus far and the Russian troops to strengthen and fortify expressed any opinion, have come out for the national democrats; but then the cabinet, or, rather, some members of it, have denounced the national democrats, and declared in favor of the softs. Yet nothing decisive has occurred to "carry conviction with it;" and as these timid persons do not wish to be "crushed out" by taking the weak side, they are very discreetly waiting for events that will dissipate all doubt

The course, however, of some of these presses to the country. They have ridden both sides powers, France, England, Prussia, and Austria. of the sapling. They have blown hot, and they have blown cold. They have written for, and constructed one day, they have most vindictively and cruelly demolished the next day. They have shown a laxity of principle and a weakness of mind, that have excited alike the scorn and the ridicule of the country. Is it desired pers will prove it beyond all doubt. Is it de-Ir. Guthrie seek comfort in his manifold afflic. tions and perplexities? He will find it in the convenient columns of these amphibious journals. Does he start back appalled and thunderstruck? It is because the next issues of these journals teem with hot and virulent conemnation of his course.

Well, there is some consolation in the thought

Washington Sentinel. We respect a frank and honest opponent. We admire decision and boldness, even in an adversary-but we do not fancy such political ambidexterity. The lines once applied to ex-President Martin Van Buren may be applied to

And leave the matter still in doubt, Whether the snake that made the track Was going north or coming back."

## THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

We published yesterday the news from Turkey, which was brought by the steamers Canada and Washington. We also submitted a few remarks in addition to those we laid before our readers some weeks ago; but yet we have not explained the origin of the conflict which has een commenced on the Danube. .

The long-cherished desire of the Russian Czars to possess Constantinople and open a road to the east, may be considered a matter of history. The possession of Constantinople would give to Russia the full and complete control of the Black Sea, and a commanding position on the Mediterranean as impregnable as Gibraltar itself; at the same time that it would remove the last great barrier to her advance in the direction of India.

In these facts we find the original, though emote cause, of the existing war with Turkey. But the real causes which direct the movement of kings and autocrats, are not always avowed. In the case under consideration they are studiously kept out of view by Russia, while mere pretexts are put forward to deceive the world. Those pretexts are not without inerest, and we therefore remind our readers of oast events, so that they may understand the stensible motives of a line of policy which bids fair to array all Europe in arms.

Our readers may possiby remember that, when the Turkish government was engaged in war with the Montenegrians, the Russian overnment took advantage of the circumstance, and sent Prince Menschikoff to Constantinople to settle that question, and the question relating to the possession of the Holy Places at Jerusalem. The insolent bearing of the Russian envoy on that occasion showed plainly that the ostensible objects of his mision were mere pretenses, while his real purnose was to bring on a misunderstanding with the Turkish government in furtherance of a concealed policy. But it so happened that the Montenegrian difficulty was adjusted before Prince Menschikoff arrived at Constantinople: so that he had but one pretext left to cover the real purpose of his mission. The unimportance of the question relating to the custody of the Ho-Shrines, when contrasted with the assumed importance and arrogant conduct of the Russian envoy, and considered in connexion with the imposing display of military and naval forces by Russia on the Black sea, convinced the French government that Russia was not acting in good faith. That government accordingly instructed its minister at Constantinople to make such concessions as would put an end to the controversy with regard to Beth-

lehem, Gethsemane, and the other Holy Places. This movement on the part of France, forced the Russian envoy to disclose the real purposes of the Russian emperor; and they were disclosed by a demand which required in substance that the Sultan of Turkey should place Moldavia and wallachia under the protection of Russia. This Freek church, to shield the members of that church who constitute a large porton of the population of the Danuhian provinces from Tuelulation of the Danubian provinces from Turkare in harmony with the mighty many, are ish oppression. The sultan of Turkey refused, and abolitionists, the most conspicuous of sadly and sorely perplexed. as insulting proposition. Had he acceded to ever, not be the case, (and I speak not for my has shown both its anxiety and its ability to it, the independence of the Ottoman Empire would have been virtually destroyed. By such tion will forever lose the confidence and respect an act, he would have confessed the existence of every-true southern patriot." of a religious tyranny which he had not practiced. He would have surrendered the larger portion of his European possessions, and placed Russia in a position to intermeddle constantly, and under a thousand pretexts and pretences in the internal and domestic affairs of the Turkish Empire, until the opportunity of seizing on Constantinople could be brought about.

When the Sultan refused to place Moldavia and Wallachia under the protection of the czar. the Prince Menschikoff left Constantinople. taking with him the whole Russian legation. This happened in the latter part of May. The Russian prime minister Count Nesselrode then renewed the proposition which had been made by the Russian envoy at Constantinople, when it was again rejected; whereupon the Russian forces crossed the Pruth, and took possession of Moldavia and Wallachia. This act of war was 1840. accompanied by protestations of peaceful intentions intended to disguise the outrage which was perpetrated on Turkey, and gain time for the Russian authority to become established, themselves on Turkish soil. 'But these would not be the only results of delay. As long as diplomacy would prevent actual hostilties the drain upon the Turkish treasury would contime while the chances would increase of exhausting the Turkish treasury, or forcing a winter campaign in which the Russians would

have every advantage. Under these circumstances it was but natural that the czar should avail himself of any mediation which promised delay, while it did nd politicians has afforded infinite merriment | not commit him. The interposition of the four could not have been disagreeable to him; and he promptly accepted the Vienna note which against both. They have been "hards" and was submitted by them; but he placed a conthey have been "softs." The arguments they struction upon it that granted him all he wished, and which the sultan could not accede to. The Turkish government might have accepted the Vienna note also, relying on the honor of the four powers to sustain her in requiring that its true and legitimate meaning should be carprove that Dickinson, Bronson, O'Conor, and ried out. But such a course would have been their friends, are right? The files of these pa- superlative folly. So really the sultan had no alternative but to insist on amending the Viensired to prove that Dickinson, Bronson and na note, so that it would not bear a construc-O'Conor are wrong. The files of the same tion unfavorable to his rights. Russia rejected papers will furnish the wished-for proof. Does the amended note, and Turkey was forced to notify the Russian general that he must evacuate the Danubian provinces. That notice was given, and the Russian general replied, that he would maintain his position.

The refusal to evacuate the Danubian provinces made war inevitable; and the Turks prepared to cross the Danube to expel the invaders. The passage of the Pruth by the Rusthat this state of things cannot long continue. sian forces was an act of war: but actual hos-

We respect a frank and honest opponent. We tilities were deferred by the interposition of the four powers. Actual hostilities have at length commenced, and we believe they will not end without bringing on a general war in Europe, which will give the spirit of republicanism a chance to make great progress, if it does not establish itself permanently, on the rnius of monarchical institutions. Italy, Hungary, Germany will soon, we trust, have another opportunity to break the fetters which have bound hem so long, and establish governments which will sympathize with our own.

#### M. JULLIEN'S LAST AND GREATEST TRIUMRH.

What the great Marlborough, what Napoeon was in war, Jullien is in music. His roupe is as well disciplined as were their best pattalions. His achievements, though peaceful, are quite as miraculous. They neither manned a gun or handled a musket. They simply commanded, directed, and led on to victory. So is it with their brilliant rival. He neither blows the trumpet, scrapes the riolin, or fills the flute. He stands like a great nagician with his magical wand, and out of the clash, conflict, and chaos of contending ounds, he draws the very soul of music. Now he draws the soft and melting notes of lovenow the fierce music of relentless war. When the whole orchestra bursts into the battle charge, what a magnificent blending of various ounds!-the boom of the cannon, the roar of nusquetry, the clang of trumpets, the shrieks of the wounded, the groans of the dying, and the shouts of victory, all are represented, and e the musical spirit

"Rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm." His concerts have been a succession of tri-

imphs. But his concert last night-his benefit-was the most brilliant of the series. The national theatre presented last night the same assemblage of beauty, taste, refinement, and distinction, that have been drawn out by all his

In addition to all these, the President of the United States and the members of his Cabinet paid M. Jullien the compliment of attending his final concert last night. When the Chief Magistrate and the Heads of Departments entered, they were greeted with applause by the assemblage.

The performances were more varied than usual, and elicited from the audience the mos rapturous applause. We regret that our space does not admit of a more detailed notice of the band, and of the several admirable solo exhi-

# Extract from a letter to us from an intelli

gent and influential gentleman of Virginia: "Before saying anything more, allow me to ongratulate the Sentinel and the country on he late victory of the national democracy the State of New York over that infamous coalition of politicians known as the Van Buren soft-shell, free-soil abolitionist. I have read with great satisfaction the late letter of that glorious old statesman, D. S. Dickinson; it should endear every true southern man to him; as for myself, (although it may be unmanly in me to confess it,) I could but drop a tear when I looked back to the course which had been pur-sued towards him and his adherents by those who only gained power by pledges to pursue the course which he, Dickinson, is now pursuing. You know my attachment to party; you know wards Dickinson, Bronson, &c., my self alone, but speak the sentiments of the de-mocracy in this region,) then the administra-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1853. MESSRS. EDITORS: I take much pleasure in informing you of the present prospect of success of serial navigation by Mr. Rufus Porter

Ærial navigation would naturally produce new necessities in both the arts of peace and war. I have always thought governments should be foremost in the manifest desire, and overtures of arial navigation, for the reason that it would entirely revolutionize the present economy and practice of warfare, for it is obvious that a destructive missile, such as has been in use, called the hand grenand, with other missiles of improved properties of destruction. There is one of those balls now offered at the War Department and denominated the furies, as a distinctiou to modes of destruction in war apparatus, the inventor of which is the au-thor of two pamphlets on the subject of steam ærial navigation, one dated 1838 and the other

The fire in the Congress library destroye all the documents deposited there from Pennington. It is to be hoped, for the present, that Mr. Porter & Co. will succeed in getting sufficient funds to carry out to a successful termination his steam flying-ship, or,

more properly, ships.

I now moot the possibility, or probability, of bringing that subject properly before the next session of Congress. There is a standing premium offered from the governments of France and England for the successful terminus o ærial navigation; and why not the United States? Our coffers are as flowing as either of those governments, and it is to be hoped that, for the glory and strength of the nation, as lib

eral offers will be made by them.

The time will shortly arrive when the work of ten men will be equal to ten thousand. Then the barriers of walled cities will be found to be childish nonsense. It is now designed to re-place the second pamphlet, dated 1840; and any gentleman having one of them in his pri-vate library, would confer a favor by presenting it to the Congress library.

JOHN H. PENNINGTON.

Steamboat Accident-On Thursday morni Steamboat Accident.—On Thursday morning the steambeat Bay State, from Fall river, for this city, during a dense fog off Faulkner islands, came in contact with the sloop Sylph, Capt. Dewey, of Greenport, Long island, from Rondout, bound to Apponaug, laden with coal. The sloop immediately sunk; the steamboat received no material injury. The captain and mate of the sloop were picked up, but two men, comprising the crew, were drowned, although every exertion was made to save them. To the neglect of those on board the sloop to show lights may be attributed this sad calamity.—N. Y. Herald.

Fatal Railroad Accident -- A Mr. Wright, o Montague, while in a state of intoxication, was run over in Deerfield, November 22, by the cars of the outward train from Boston, on the Massachu-setts and Vermont railroad, and was instantly

ety, between Billy Johnson and a soldier. At the second fire Johnson shot the soldier dead in his tracks. It was thought by most persons that Johnson was right; nevertheless he left for the

THE NEW YORK MEETING.

We published, yesterday, the address adopted by the great meeting of the national democ racy, held in New York on Wednesday evenng. To-day we lay before our readers the etters which were read on the occasion, reserving the speeches for our next issue. A friend-an able and long-tried democrat-

compact in every part of it. In numbers, enhusiasm, intelligence, and determination, it has had no equal. Read the address, speeches, and letters; they embody the prevalent tone of our people. Nothing can exceed the tone and spirit of the national democracy in this city. The national principle is predominant and most potent, and will go forward with a most glorious energy. It has the cordial sympathy and co-operation of other States. This re know by expressions not to be mistaken from all the adjacent States. It cannot be otherwise at the south, which has ever advanced this great principle, and stood by it as the ægis of their constitutional rights. We still cling to the hope that the President will yet know his true friends, and recognize the principles on which they stand, and which they have ever avowed and maintained. Interested or ambitious members of his cabinet, who hold his ear, may not understand, or may misrepresent our position, our aims, our infallible progress, and the certainty that we shall carry with us the national sentiment of the country; but time and results will undeceive him, if not sooner brought to see things in their true light by his own sagacity and the promptings of his ante-

### Letter from D. S. Dickinson.

edents."

BINGHAMPTON, Nov. 21, 1853. GENTLEMEN: I shall be unable to attend the mass meeting on the 23d, pursuant to your invitation, but I beg leave most cordially to unite with those who may assemble in congratulations to the national democracy throughout the Union, over one of the proudest political trivial imphs of modern times. A triumph of princile over all the elements of faction which peretricious coalition and the drag-net of offiial power combined could bring together. The national democracy fought this great

attle unsustained save by the consciention

of rectitude, and unarmed, save by the panoply of truth; against freesoil leaders, festering with the revenge of 1848, and flushed with the official patronage of 1853—against the influences of the federal and State treasuries and their well paid presses and emissaries—as plenty if not as pestilent as the plagues of Egypt—against the official power, high and low, of the national and State administrations, officiously exercised, and their legion of dependants and expectants—against the denunciations of "freesoilers" and "coalitionists" in other States, thrown out as a tub to the whale, that the government harpoon might be the more surely directed against the democracy in this—against the practical revival of the "sedition act," in the removal of that pure and eminent man-that elevated patriot and faithful public officer, Green C. Bronson and yet, in spite of the terrors inspired by the strength of the national, and regardless of the pity excited by the weakness of the State adminthe malice of the revengeful, and the fears of the timid, the result has vindicated the integrity of our position and covered our opponents and defamers, great and small, with confusion and shame. It has proved that although according to the proverb "An ass laden with gold may penetrate to the heart of the strongest city," ble when there, to control the suffrages of free people. The course of the national democ racy is now a plain one. The great moral triamph which they have achieved, conveys a lesson replete with interest and instruction, full of ncouragement to those who stand by their principles through all vicissitudes, and of adnonition to those who falter or fly in a moment of peril. While we are forced to regret that the State government has passed into the hands of our hereditary opponents, it is some conso-lation to reflect, that the exercise of power by them cannot well be more injurious to democratic principles, or the interest of the State, than it has been by the present "soft" incumbents. If they violate the written pledges upor which they were elevated, touching the canals the democracy will not stand responsible for their perfidy, and, if rather than endorse the loctrines of the President's inaugural, the few ronounce them "damnable" and the many un, democracy will have no occasion to blus for their lack of shame; and besides, it is not the fault of the democracy that the power was given to the whigs, for had they been aided by a lithe of the official influence which was brought into the contest against them, the party in this State would have succeeded as it did in this county, (Broome,) by a handsome majority ver the softs, whigs and "freesoilers" put to

gether.

The democracy of this State have so long been made the subject of studied misrepresen tation abroad, that it is due to their organize tion, as well as to both friends and enemies, that their position should be understood by all who inquire for truth.

They are no recent converts to any political

faith, new or old. They are among the creators and not the creatures of the Baltimore platform; they have practiced the principles there inculcated many years, through good and evil report, and have seen many reasons since its rection for adhering rigidly to its principles, a letter and in spirit, in theory and in practice, and none for departing from them. They can find no sentiments in it which degrades them to the level of unrepentant abolitionists of the half or the whole blood, nor which mi-New York, under the circumstances and for the reasons set forth in the correspondence accompanying the act, and will not hesitate to characterize it, and all similar acts, as in violation of the first principles of State rights democracy, at war with the true spirit of the lation of the first principles of State rights democracy, at war with the true spirit of the Constitution, and as rolling the stone from the door of the sepulchre of federalism, which has been entobmed since the days of the elder Adama—and the administration may yet realize the memorable truth that, while faithful are the wounds of a friend, the kisses of an enemy are deceitful.

The elements of, and thus was engendered, the freesoil party of the present day.

It may probably be said with truth that no political contest, confined to a single State, has ever before so generally attracted the attention of the American people as that which grew up and assumed shape and form shortly before the late election. The question was to be decided whether the democratic party in New York should be permanently changed from an

to the reformation of all the abuses and enormities which are practised in its name, and will appeal for a redress of grievances to no other tribunal; but they will take no lessons in political propriety from renegades, upstarts, and fugitives from political justice, who can claim membership upon no higher or worthier title than an imaginary constructive, spoils-hunting "amnesty," based upon the consideration of a single vote which would not have ion of a single vote, which would not have vriting from New York on the 24th, says, been noticed if given the other way. The time is by no means distant when fidelity to the Constitution will be as severely tested in the Our demonstration last evening, at the Metropolitan Hall, was truly magnificent. No uture as it has been in the past; and then, if uch meeting, within doors, has ever been held in this city. The great hall, which will contain lerous and mutinous crew, they shall not say we did it. We shall warn those most interest five thousand persons, was literally full, and ed, before admonition is too late, to look to the preservation of the Constitution, and let spoils

preservation of the Constitution, and let spoils perish with those who have no higher or worthier standard of patriotism.

If there are any who fear that the democracy of this State can be betrayed into opposition to the present or any other administration, when conducted on democratic principles, let them dismiss fully, and at once, all apprehensions on the subject.

sions on the subject.

And if there be any who suppose they can deter them from being their own judges in all matters relating to their domestic organizations and associations, or from discussing in a spirit becoming freemen, the acts of all public ser-vants and administrations, and approving or condemning according to the dictates of their own judgment, by holding over them the rod of power and declaring it to be "opposing the administration," the sooner they are undeceived the better, for all such efforts will be treated with the scorn they merit. The worst enemies of the administration could desire no better evidence of its weakness and injustice than to see it require of its constituents that, instead of discussing its course with manly freedom, they should become the impotent, ignoble slaves of its behests and like subservient vassals prove the height of their devotion by the depth of their toadyism. The democracy of this State are for a union

vith all who concur heartily in the principles of their creed, and to all such, but no others their doors are open; and, regarding them-selves as competent judges in the premises, they will excuse those from abroad who have heretofore taken part in the matter, and ar ranged their associations for them, from fur-ther service. And if there are any who suppose that, by the process of official incubation or otherwise, another coalition can be hatched they should remember that coalitions, like epi-demics, never afflict sound constitutions but once, and read, in the rebuke the authors and dvocates of the late one have received, a lesson which may quiet such expectations for a long time to come. A good old lady, in imparting instruction to her child, informed it that the leopard could change its spots by going from one spot to another; and we suppose the free-soil leaders have changed their political plague spots in a very similar manner, and not othe wise. So long as the democratic party stulti-fied itself by a coalition with them for public plunder, they were formidable for evil; but now, that they are repudiated and must stand out exposed to the public gaze, and be recog-nized as old offenders, they will be powerless, even though sustained by the strong arm of government patronage and recognition, for they are branded with the seal of popular distrust.

The deladed rank and file, who, for various reasons and under numerous pretexts, have fol-lowed their lead and been forced into their fellowship, will now return to the democratic standard, and swell its numbers to the majority of its palmiest days, and their leaders will go back to their first love—to figure as field-mar-shals over the forlorn hope of abolitionism—the free democracy. Sincerely yours,
D. S. DICKINSON.

To Erastus W. Glover and others, commi

Letter from Judge Bronson NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1853. GENTLEMEN: Although I must decline the nvitation to attend your meeting, allow me to oin you in congratulating the democrats of this tory which they have achieved in the late elec-tion. One hundred thousand votes, when our adversaries said we could get but a handfulone hundred thousand votes, with the weight of two administrations, and the patronage of two governments against us—a majority over the freesoilers and their allies—is indeed a great victory. And it has been won with little either of organization or effort. It is the result of a spontaneous movement of the "old guard," in rindication of the old land marks of the party. Our foes, within and without, have been dis comfited; the coalition for spoils has been roken up; the impertinent interference of the abinet at Washington in our local affairs has been rebuked; the attempt to "abolitionize the democratic party," has failed; the reign of the Van Buren dynasty is at an end, and a brighter

lay now dawns on the State and the nation. One hundred thousand voices, speaking through the ballot boxes, will inform the Presi dent of what he could not learn from those around him, that nothing can bear down the national sentiment of the New York democ racy; and it is but reasonable to believe, that he will soon vindicate his own declared opinions, by selecting counsellors who will stand firmly on the national platform which bore him so riumphantly to the head of the government.

strayed from us, under the guidance of bad eaders, and a final triumph over all parties and actions which may be arrayed against us is norally certain.

# in. I am very truly yours, GREENE C. BRONSON.

Letter from Judge Beardsley.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19, 1853. GENTLEMEN: Although I must ask to be ex used from addressing the democratic meeting on Wednesday evening, I deeply feel the importance of the occasion, and the magnitude of the victory just achieved over the freesoilers and their allies. The contest in which we are now engaged is but a continuation of that of 1848, which resulted, as we all know, in the defeat of General Cass for the presidency, and the total overthrow of the democracy of the not that administrations make parties, and they will regulate their conduct accordingly. They have thus far supported, and will continue to support, with efficiency and zeal, the doctrines of the President's inaugural, not because they were contained in that paper, but because they administrations is not composed exclusively of the election of the political history. The national democracy, entering the contest without organization and without means, and with the utmost power and appliances of the State and federal governments arrayed against them, have come out of it, at the test of the ballot box, leading their freesoil and coalition opponents and coalition opponents and coalition opponents and coalition opponents and coalition opponents. were contained in that paper, but because they are the doctrines of the party, and, so far as the administration is conducted, upon the principles of that declaration, and upon the principles of the Baltimore platform and kindred doctrines, based upon the spirit in which the Union was formed—upon a strict construction of the Constitution, jealously regarding and who would not consent to see the demo-cratic party sholitionized to serve the nurposes. of the Constitution, jealously regarding and preserving State rights—it will have their earnest and cheerful support, for these doctrines are, and have long been, their own. But, regardless and independent of the constitution between the constitution of the Constitution in times of peril, and who would not consent to see the democratic party abolitionized, to serve the purposes of those who had not only sought its overthrow, but who had also aimed their blows at the gardless and independent of the question of Union itself. General Cass and Mr. Dickinson mere patronage, they have condemned, and will continue to condemn, the removal of Greene C. Bronson, as collector of the port of New York, under the circumstances and for parties—a result which would be not less gratifying to the freesoilers than promotive, as was thought, of the ambitious hopes and designs of the other parties to the conspiracy. Such are the elements of, and thus was engendered, the

They regard the democratic party as equal York should be permanently changed from an

organization for the advancement of principles into one for the mere procurement of spoils; whether it was to be comented and held to-gether by devotion to sound doctrine, and a patriotic love of the Union, or by the mere patriotic love of the Union, or by the mere bribery of patronage. And over and above all this, it was to be determined whether the men of New York were really free, and might manage their own State concerns in their own way, without, and, if need be, in contempt of the impertinent intrusion of the cabinet at Washington. One hundred thousand democratic electors of this State have answered these lectors of this State have answered these questions at the polls, and their response is ringing throughout the Union, cheering the nearts and strengthening the cord which binds together true democrats everywhere. It was a great triumph of the Union principles over sectionalism, and of national democracy over reesoilism, aided by all the power which de ection and treachery could carry to their aid. tection and treachery could carry to their aid. It taught a lesson, too, which was much needed, that foreign intrusion, no matter from what source it may come, into the domestic concerns of New York, will receive, as it deserves, a ready and signal rebuke from her citizens.

The victory just won over the freesoil host is but the part step towards a complete

is but the next step towards a complete triumph over all opposition in this State. Nothing, we may be assured, can resist the heroic band who have past without faltering through the late trial. Unconscious of their strength, they dared, in contempt of the administration at Albany, and against a wanton and uncalled for interference from Washington, to do what they felt to be right, and the ap-plauding voice of their brethren throughout the land confirms the wisdom of their course. I offer my congratulations to the democracy of New York and the whole country, on the results, present and prospective, of the election, and am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, SAMUEL BEARDSLEY.

Letter from Judge Morton, of Georgia. NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: I have received with unalloyed satisfaction the notice of your intended jubilee on Wednesday next, and though, from personal consideration, I must decline the invitation to ddress you. I will hasten with gladsome steps to swell your throng, and heartily join in the exulting shout which heralds the triumph of

true men over factionists and traitors.

From the cheering evidences which are constantly reaching me from the south, I think that may, with the utmost degree of confidence, assure you that the democracy of my section are fast becoming awakened to the true issues involved in the "New York difficulty," and are oyfully hastening to array themselves on the side of right and principle, with their only true friends the national democracy. When they shall become thoroughly alive and instructed to the sacrifices that have been made for principle and on their behalf, by those who repre-sent the true democracy of this State, they will not hesitate to wheel by solid columns into the ranks of those allies who stood by them when waves were rough. You will have, what you are justly entitled to, their sympathy, confidence

It has been attempted to damage your reputation with friends abroad, by sounding the cry that you "oppose the administration." I have not so viewed your action, though I freely confess that my affection for your organization would be weakened, did I deem that you were so unmindful of principle as to stand prepared to sustain this, or any administration, at any and every sacrifice. Our best and truest friends nay sometimes err. When they do let us exercise the privilege of admonishing with kindness, and we may be spared the necessity of reprehending with justice. I have looked upon your action as being prompted by an earnest desire to maintain the principles of our party in their purity and integrity, and by firmly oppos-ing the traitorous designs of malicious and unprincipled men, to save the Union from sectional strife and disruption. As long as the administration acts up to the pledges with which it went into power, and is mindful of the true interests of the party and the country, it will, I doubt not, receive from you, as from all goomen, a warm and cordial support. Respec

ALEX. C. MORTON, of Georgia

Letter from Col. Hunt, of Charleston, S. C. CHARLESTON, November 20, 1853.
GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to acknowledge

the receipt of your very kind invitation to attend and address a congratulatory mass meeting of the national democracy at Metropolitan hall, in your city, on Wednesday evening next. I regret that feeble health and the urgency of rofessional business will prevent me from ac-epting it; but rest assured, gentlemen, that though I cannot be with you in body I am most sincerely with you in spirit. I cannot out rejoice at the recent success of the regular emocracy in your State—it is the prou tory of principle over error and wrong, and its happy influences will speedily extend from one end of our country to the other. The south is beginning to be awake to the important struggle going on in your State, and they deeply and fully sympathise with the national democracy. We consider that your victory is our victory, for we are both battling against the combined legions of freesoilism and abolitionism, and your noble and heroic assertion of our constitutional rights entitles you to our deepest gratitude. Your disenthralment from the hated and unholy union with the traitorous Van Bu-But whatever others may do, our course must be onward. Let us be up and doing. But while we stand fast by our principles, let us act with wisdom and moderation. Let the door be left wide open for the return of those who have final and triumphant re-establishment over our common foes—whiggery and abolitionism. I wish you God speed in your noble undertaking. I am, very truly, your friend and obedient

BENJ. FANEUIL HUNT.

Letter from Edwin Croswell, Esq. New York, Nov. 21, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the pleasure to receive your flattering invitation to attend and address a congratulatory meeting of the national democracy, to be held at Metropolitan Hall, on Wednesday evening.

The result of the recent election in this State

and coalition opponents, and evidently victorious in the moral of the result. They have surprised their friends everywhere by the intrepidity of their course, not less than by their numerical strength; and they have shown how much easier it is to remove honored and capable democrats from official stations, because they adhere with consistent fidelity to their national principles and to democratic friends, who tional principles and to democratic friends, who to command the popular approval and support. Rely upon it, this signal victory is the beginning of a series, which will leave freesoilism and its allies, here and everywhere, to the keeping of a few leaders, and place the national democra-cy of this State in its true attitude of strength, evation and predominance.

The democratic republican general commit-tee and the Young Men's Democratic National Club, do well to commemorate this gratifying result, since their well-directed and patriotic forts, not less than to the spontaneous move ment of the democratic masses, are we greatly indebted for it. Very respectfully your obe

dient servant,

EDWIN CROSWELL

Letter from John D. Fay. ROCHESTER, Nov. 21, 1853. GENTLEMEN: I have just received your in